

Hemodynamic Exams.

1. Q) 22yr old and medical Student develops (Red Face) after being asked. a question during the Lecture, which of the Following is best Statment ?

- A- active hyperemia.
- B- ~~Active~~ congestion.
- C- non palpable Purpra.
- D- ~~passive~~ hyperemia.
- E- petechial. hemarhage.

هذه عشرة على هذه الملف  
في عنوان التلي العشوائية  
وجلسنا  
اصونا واننا نينا ار  
انضنا

2. Q) Hematochezia is :

- A- Blood in urine
- B- Black Coloured blood in Stool.
- C- Bleeding From Nose
- D- cough of Blood
- E- Passge of Fresh Blood Peranus.

3. Q) Which of the following, substance contribute to endothelial thrombo resistance (anti thrombotic) ?

- A- ADP.
- B- Fibrin
- C- PG (prostaglandin).
- D- Thrombin
- E- ~~TXA<sub>2</sub>~~

PGI<sub>2</sub>

4. Q) Which of the following changes best describes the Pathophysiology involve in production of Pul. edema, in pt with Heart Failure ?

A- acute Lymphatic obstruction

B- ↓ plasma oncotic pr.

C- ↑ hydrostatic pr.

D- ↑ vascular Permeability.

*vena → art*

5. Q) Which of the Following Condition is an essential Precursor to paradoxical embolism?

A- infective Endocarditis

B- Mural thrombosis. in tricuspid valve.

C- Rheumatic endocardites of Mitral valve.

D- Rt to Lt ~~shunt~~. Shunt.

E- Thrombosis in deep vein of Leg.

6. Q) Regarding Infarction all are correct Except:

A- Brain Infarction show ischemic coagulative necrosis.

B- it's an area of ischemic necrosis with tissue.

C- most infarction are replaced by scar.

D- Red Infarct occur in veas occlusion as in ovarian torsion

7. Q) one of the Following term describing a form of Hemorrhage?

A- Epistaxis is coughing of Blood.

B- Hemoptysis is Bleeding from nose.

C- melena is Black <sup>Coloured</sup> ~~Clostrid~~ Blood in Stool.

D- petechial is fissure hemorrhage about 4mm.

8. Q) all of the following are true about congestion Except:

A- CVC in spleen show Gamma Gandy body

B- CVC in Liver Show (gross) nutmeg Apperance.

C- It Heart Failure may cause - CVC Lung.

D- in congestion the affected tissue is redder <sup>bc</sup> ~~bc~~

~~engorgement~~ of Blood.

engorgment.

9. Q- one of the Following cause result in ~~the~~ Decompression. Sickness (caisson disease)

A- Liquid Emboli

B- Gas Emboli

C- Solid Emboli

D- ALL the Above

10. Q) one of the Following a pathological manifestation is in ~~currently~~ in correctly matched ?

A- Hydro Pericardium ..... is edema in pericardial cavity.

B- Ana Sacra ..... refer to general edema.

C- plural efusion .. . . . . refer to ~~para~~ plural cavity.

D- A Scities ..... refer to ~~hemorrhage~~ hemorrhage in piura.

11. Q) all of the following are true about Infarction Except:

A- Thrombotic and embolic occlusion are <sup>m.c</sup> ~~the~~ cause of Infarction.

B- Both red and white infarct's usually wedge Shaped.

C- intestine is one of the organs a characterstic site of white, Pale infarct.

D- Advanced athero scelrosis is one of predisposing Factors of Infarction.

12. Q) all the Following are true about <sup>normal</sup> ~~normal~~ (not inj) endothelium projectiles Except:

A- Anti Plt Properties ✓

B- Anti coagulant properties. ✓

C- Fibrinolytic properties.

D- pro. coagulation properties.

E- none.

<sup>autopsy</sup>  
13.Q) During the ~~autopsy~~ of a 46 yr old man, who died when the motorcycle he is driving Hit by a <sup>truck</sup> ~~fruit~~, a 1.2cm Red mass is found within a branch of Pul. A. Grossly ~~this~~ this mass is rubbery & gation, and has "Chicken apperances": Histological ~~Section~~ <sup>sections</sup> reveal that this mass is not attaches to the wall. of Pul A and line of Zahn. Not seen, ~~which~~ <sup>which</sup> of the Following statment best describes this intravascular mass?

- A- post matern blood clot
- B- post matern hematoma.
- C- pre matern ambdic blood clot
- D- pre matern non embdic thronhis.
- E- pre matern non thrombotic embdas.

14. Q) all of the following factor is Anti thrombotic Factor except:

A- Anti thrombin II

B- thrombomodulin.

C- Fibrin

D- Fibrinolytic.

E- ~~Protein prevent thrombosis C.S~~

Protein C.S  $\Rightarrow$  Prevent thrombosis

15. Q) all of the Following Factor ~~more~~ <sup>involve</sup> as Prothrombotic event except :

A- thrombin Factor ✓

B- ~~van willbrond~~ Factor ✓

C- protein C.S ✗

D- platelet

E- Sub endothelial collagen

Q) heparin induce thrombocytopenia pt have ↑ risk for hyper coagulability ( T )

Q) Progressive stage of Shock Characterized by sever cellular and Tissue inj that is ~~irreversible~~ <sup>irreversible</sup> ( T )

Q) caisson disease is more Chronic form of the compression stone sickness due to hat emboli in the bone and multiple Necrosis ( F )

Q) write possible consequences (outcome, effect) of Chronic venous congestion (CVC)

1- .....

3- .....

2- .....

4- .....

ممتاز دوق  
45

16-Q) all of the following are true about edema Except:

A- Accumulation of abnormal amount of Fluid in intracellular space or body cavities.

B- Generalized edema. is caused by CHF

C- cerebral edema is not life threatening.

D- edema Fluid could be exudate or transudate. ✓

E- edema of subcutaneous tissue may impair healing of wound

17-Q) Which one of the pathogenic manifestation is incorrectly paired with an appropriate cause? LJ

A- CVC of Lung ..... Lt. Heart Failure.

B- Edema ..... ↓ Colloid(O.P) within vessel. ✓

C- endothelial inj ..... Hemodynamic stress of HTN.

D- caisson disease ..... Air emboli

E- Neurogenic shock ..... ~~g(-ve)~~ Sepsis. --

Gr(-ve)  
Bacteria

18. Q) one of the following term describing a form of Hemorrhage is incorrectly defined :

A- ~~hematoma~~ As hematoma localized collection of Blood within tissue create palpable mass.

B- petechiae tissue heamerhage about 1mm to 2mm.

C- purpura it refer to Largen than 3cm (bruise).

D- Ecchymosis = tissue heamor hage (>1-2cm).

E- none of the above.

*Characteristic*

19. Q) one of the following organs is ~~Chara~~ *Characteristic* Site of white pale (anemic) infarct :

A - brain

B-intestine

C- Lung.

D- spleen.

E- all the none of the abue



20. Q) all of the Following Factor is Anti thrombotic Factor except :

A- Anti thrombin III

B- thrombomodulin

C- Fibrin.

D- Fibrinolytic

E- Protein prevent thrombosis C,S

21- Q) all the following Factor involve as Prothrombotic event except :

A- thrombin Factor ✓

B- VWF ✓

C- Protein C,S

D- platlett

E- Subendothelial collagen

22. Q- During the autopsy of ~~45~~<sup>64</sup> yr old man, who died when the motorcycle his is driving Hit by a truck. a 1-2cm Red mass is Found within a branch of Pul. A , Grossly the mass is rubbery galition, and Has uChicken apperance} Histological section revels. that this mass not attached to the wall of pul. A and line of Zahn Not seen, which of the following statment best describe. this intra vascular mass?

A- post partum blood clot

B- post partum Hematoma.

C- pre mortum embolic clct

D- pre marfum embolic thromburs.

E- pre moffum non embdic clot.

Q) heparin induce thrombocytopenia pt have I risk For hypercoagulability (T)

Q) Progressive stage of Shock Characterized by severe. Cellular and tissue inj that is irreversible (T)

Q) caission disease is more chronic from decompression Sickness due to Fat emboli in bone and multiple necrosis (F)

Q) virshow triad describes the Predisposing factors For thrombosis : Endothelial cell inj , Abnormal blood flow. and Hypercoagulability (T)

Q) an embolius is abnormal mass of dissolves material which is transport from one part of circulation to another ( F)

Q) Bacteremia means bacteria multiplying in Blood Stream along with their toxins (T)

## Hemorrhage

(2)mm sized Hemorrhages Skin called, *petechiae*

23. Q) thrombus can be defined as:

(A) Solid mass Formed of Blood <sup>constituent</sup> ~~Constitat~~ - in BV wall during Life.

B- solid or Liquid mass in circulation ↓ during Life

C- solid mass formed of Blood constituents, - in BV wall after Death.

D- solid mass seen in BV wall a formed of RBC only.

24. Q) mark true Statement :

A- Pulmonary thrombo embolism are <sup>Clinical</sup> ~~Clinically~~ Silent *X*

<sup>systemic.</sup> ~~systemic~~ emboli are commonly of ~~unknown~~ <sup>known</sup> origin.

C- decompression Sickness is example of fat ~~embolism~~ embolism.

(D) thrombosis is clotted mass of Blood. *X*

25-Q) one of the following is False:

A- thrombosis and embolism are commonest Cause of Infarction.

B- ~~end Artery~~ <sup>No collateral</sup> obstruction in Solid organs Lead to anemic Infarction.

C- testicular infarction is usually due to venous obstruction.

D- amniotic Fluid embolism is Common among Primigravida.  
Primigravida.

26-Q) Elephantiasis is an example For:

A- ~~generalized~~ <sup>generalized</sup> non - Pitting edema.

B- Localized Pitting edema.

C- Localized. non Pitting edema.

D- ~~generalized~~ <sup>generalized</sup> Pitting edema.

27-Q) 60% of body wt is water , How much the Intra cellular compartment :

~~A- 40%~~

B- 60%.

C- 20%.

D- 5%

E- 10%

28. Q) the following cause of edema :

A-  $\uparrow$  plasma ~~oncotic~~ pressure.  $\downarrow$

B- Pulmonary ~~embolism~~ embolism

C-  $\downarrow$  Hydrostatic pr.  $\uparrow$

D-  $\downarrow$  Plasma proteins, Hypo albuminuria

29. Q) Reduced plasma Osmotic pressure I seen in all except:

A- Nephrotic syndrome

*ins.* B- malnutrition.

*AB* *ins* C- liver cirrhosis

D- Protein enteropathy

E- obesity

Q) Ascites collection of fluid in... *abdominal cavity*.....

30. Q) all the Following about Amnetic Fluid embolism are true except:

A- occur during Child Birth.

B- Effect of embolism seen in mother.

C- Effect of embolism seen in laby ~~after~~ *after* Birth.

D- Effect mostly seen in ~~lung~~ *lung*. Brain

E- Development ~~for~~ it life threatening

*DIC.*

31- Q) Neurogenic ~~Shock~~ <sup>Shock</sup> is due to :

- A- Spinal cord injury
- B- peripheral nerve Damage.
- C- Local anesthesia
- D- cranial nerve Damage.
- E- Hyper sensitivity type I

32- Q) mark true statement about embolism :

A- caisson disease is well ~~Unknown~~ <sup>known</sup> cause of fat embolism.

B- thromboembolism is the commonest type.

C- multiparous women are not affected ~~by~~ amniotic fluid embolism.

D- Air ~~emboli~~ <sup>emboli</sup> result of ~~From~~ Fracture of - Long bone

E- paradoxical Emboli are common type.

33-Q) Virchow triad Consists of :

A- Blood Stasis , hypo coagulability, immune Injury

B- Loss of Blood, hyper coagulability, autoimmunity

C- Endothelial Injury, hyper coagulability, stasis of Block Flow.

D- Endothelial Injury hypo coagulability

E- ~~none~~ none

34-Q) all the following cause infarction Except :

A- tumor Compression on BV

B- ~~embolism~~ . embolism

C- thrombotic occlusion.

D- twisting of intestine & ovary.

E- abnormal Dilatation of BV

32. Q) one of the following terms describing - a form of Hemorrhage is correctly defined

- A. Epistaxis is coughing of Blood.
- B. Hemoptysis is bleeding From nose.
- C. melena is Black colored Stool
- D. petechial is tissue haemorrhage 3 mm

33. Q- one of the Following conditions. Can give rise to Fat embolia emboli :-

- A- Fractures of shaft of long bone.
- B- Deep sea divers., underwater construction workers.
- C- older multiparas Patient who have a difficult Labor.
- D- IV injection. ( blood transfusion)



37- Q) one of the Following is defined correctly:

A- Edema : accumulation of abnormal amount of Fluid in intracellular.

B- Normal Hemostasis : Preserve liquidity of Blood

C- Hyperemia : diminished venous cut flood Least to Capillary bed Swollen with deoxygenated venom Blood and resulting n cyanosis.

D- petting edema : Lymphatic obstruction due to Filariasis. (elephantiasis) one of causes

E- none.

38- Q) Regarding Infarction :

A- splenic infarction is Red

B- Lung infarction is ~~haemorrhagic~~ haemorrhagic.

C- Rapidly ~~developing~~ developing occlusions are tolerated than

~~occurring~~ occurring slowly ~~occurring~~

D- Bone and fat are sensitive to Hypoxia.

E- none

39- Q) The commonest source of emboli is :

A- varicose vein

B- Deep veins of the Legs.

C- Thrombophlebitis.

D- puerperal sepsis.

E- Osteomyelitis

40-Q) A post mortem clot is most likely to :

A- Grossly show Features of recanalization.

B- Grossly show Line of Zahn

C- Grossly have the appearance of Chicken at over Current jelly.

D- Microscopically appear attached to vessel wall

E- Microscopically have alternating Layers of cell art plateles.

لقت هذي  
معناها

Post mortem.

match the following

A- Hypovolemic Shock

B- septic Shock

C- Cardiogenic Shock

D- Anaphylactic Shock

1- worst prognosis

2- Burns.

3- penetrating. peniclen

4- Pulmonary embolism.

42. Q) Heart Failure and pulmonary edema, How does this edema occur?

- A- acute inflammation.
- B- Decrease central venous pressure.
- C- Decrease plasma osmotic
- D- ↑ Increase Hydrostatic pr.
- E- Lymphatic obstruction.

43- Q) 33 years old woman presents ~~with~~ with Black stool. Laboratory Studies reveals a hypochromic Microcytic anemia, i upper GI endoscopy reveals duodenal ulcer which of the Following best describes the ~~stools~~ stools in this pt with peptic ulcer disease?

- A- ~~chrome Chromatiste~~ hemochromatosis
- B- hemophilia.
- C- Hematochezia
- D- melena.
- E- Steatorrhea

44. Q) mechanism of septic shock :

A- DIC ✓

B- Endothelial Injury

C- Leukocyte induced ~~damge~~ damage.

D- peripheral vasodilator and ~~Pooling of Blood~~  
Pooling of Blood.

E- All of above

30 Feet  
45. Q) 22 years old construction workers Falls ~~30ft~~ and Fractures several bones, including Shafts, six hours later, the Patient develops Shortness of - Breath and cyanosis, which of the Following hemodynamic disorders best explains the pathogenesis of shock, in the Patient ?

A- Acute myocardial infarction.

B- Deep venous thrombosis.

C- Fat embolism

D- Paradoxical embolism.

E- septic shock

47. Q) one of the Following organs is Characteristic site of white  
pale (anemic) Infarctic

A- Brain

B- intestine

C- ~~Lung~~ Spleen. Lung.

D- Spleen.

46- Q) mechanism of edema in Heart Failure is :

A- ↓ plasma <sup>oncotic</sup> aetic Pr.

B- ↑ Capillary Hydrostatic Pr.

C- ↑ vascular permeability.

D- Lymphatic obstruction.

E- all the above

↳  
Liver  
Kidney  
PSI

47- Q) Fate of thrombus :

A- organization ✓

B- propagation ✓

C- embolization ✓

D- all the above

E- none

answercue

48- Q) Generalized edema Caused by:

A- inflammation

B- malnutrition

C- Lymphatic ~~obstipation~~ obstruction.

D- vein thrombosis.

E- Pressure by tumor.



Q49. the most reliable feature of Lt. side Heart Failure

- A- Chronic venous congestion of Lung
- B- Edematous of ankles
- C- Edematous of liver
- D- Enlargement of spleen
- E- Systemic venous congestion

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Q50- 44 year old man suffer an acute MI, After this event, he develop Heart Failure and Pul. edema. How does this edema occur?

- A- Acute inflammation.
- B-  $\downarrow$  central venous pr.
- C-  $\downarrow$  Plasma oncotic pr.
- D-  $\uparrow$  Hydrostatic pr.
- E- Lymphatic obstruction.

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Q51- Regarding hyperemia, one of the following is not true :-

- A- Flushing of skin of face in response to emotion are of Example.
- B- It's active process.
- C- indicate a local increase volume of blood in particular tissue.
- D- it may lead to erythema in tissue.
- E- it may lead to ischemic injury and scarring.

Q52 - Brown induration of Lungs is characteristic

Feature of :-

45 جڳ 190

A. Adult Resp. Distress Syndrome.

B. Chronic venous congestion of Lung

C. infection of Lung.

D. Pulmonary infarction.

E. Pulmonary edema.

Q53 - Thrombi deposition of Heart valve called :-

45 جڳ 190

A) coagulative Thrombi    B) mural thrombi    C) Red thrombi

D) Stasis of thrombi    E) vegetation.

Q54 - one of the following condition is at risk

to Air or Gas embolism :-

45 جڳ 190

A) Burns    B) Cardio Pul. Restriction    C) Consequence of Chest wall injury

D) SK. ms injury

E) soft tissue trauma.

Q55 - most common sites arterial thrombosis in decreasing order of occlusion:-

- A) cerebral, femoral, coronary, iliac, popliteal, mesenteric Arteries.
- B) coronary, cerebral, femoral, iliac, " " "
- C) coronary, popliteal, mesenteric, cerebral, femoral "
- D) femoral, " " " " " "
- E) popliteal, femoral " " " " " "

Q56 - Mark true statement of "DIC" :-

- A. it's also called :- defibrination Syndrome.
- B. it may cause tissue hypoxia and microinfarct
- C. it's not a primary disease.
- D. it may be due to obstetric obstruction or advanced malignancy
- E. All the above.

92yr-old woman is brought unconscious to the emergency room from a nursing home. Her BP is 70/30mmHg, she is febrile (38.2/100F)

and tachypneic, laboratory studies demonstrate

A WBC count of 22,000/UL [high] with 92% neutrophil, urinalysis reveals numerous Gram (-ve) organisms, which of the following

most likely account's for this pt. symptom?

A) Anaphylactic shock. B) Cardiogenic shock.

C) Hypovolemic " D) Neurogenic "

E) Septic shock.

فنا في صراحة  
shock.

وفي شين وبيوتة

$\downarrow$  vWF  $\Rightarrow$   $\downarrow$  PLT. Adhesion.

:- وفاة

سوز دفة

46

[muhammed Nazi Alammari]

(T Or F)

- Lysosomal action in neutrophil depend on oxygen (T)
- Extensive plasma membrane damage occur in reversible cell injury (F)
- Glutathione peroxidase help in degradation of free radicals (T)
- melanin Pigment protect Skin aganit UV <sup>rays</sup> ~~rays~~ (T)
- integrin are required for rolling of Leukocytes in acute inflammation (T)
- mantox test type II Hypersensitivity (F)
- SLE is an example of specific organ autoimmune <sup>disease.</sup> ~~disease~~ (F)
- ~~Hemorrhage~~ <sup>Hemorrhage</sup> 1-2 cm are called petechiae (F)
- ~~Production of Prostazoles is inhibited by ASA~~ (F)
- ~~Fluid accumulation in Drosodna millal sentenri~~ (F)

- Production of Prostaglandin inhibited by Aspirin (T)

- Fluid accumulation in Pericardium called Ascites (X)

## Matching

1- Cardiogenic Shock [C]

2- septic Shock [A]

3. Hypodermic Shock [D]

4- anaphylactic Shock [B]

A- fungal <sup>infection</sup> ~~meeting~~

B- penicillin

C- pulmonary <sup>embolism</sup> ~~emotion~~

D - ~~vomiting/diarrhea~~  
vomiting / diarrhea.

1- Periorbital edema [D]

2- Pulmonary edema [B]

3- brain edema [A]

4- ascites effusion [C]

A- truma

B- Lt ventricular failure

C- Fluid accumillation  
in peritonum

D- ~~nephrotic~~ Androme  
nephrotic Syndrome.

\* Possible Short note in Hemodynamic \*

def. of EDema / Anasarca \*

Q. mechanism of edema \*

Q. Causes of Reduce osmotic Pr \*

Q. " " ↑ Hydrostatic Pr \*

Q. difference b/w Hyperemia and congestion \*

Q. CVC spleen / CVC Liver / CVC Lung \*

Q. Causes of Haemorrhage → *وأيضاً متعلق بتدريباتنا*

Q. VWF Factor \*

Q. Thrombin \* → *نقاط*

Q. thrombi type \*

Q. morphology of thrombi \*

Q. Fate of thrombi \*

Q. difference b/w venous and post mortem clot \*

Q. definition of Embolus \*

Q. Risk Factor of Pul. embolism \*

Q. consequence of Pul. embolism \*

*45 سؤال*

Q. Risk Factor of Fat Embolism \*

\* consequence of CVC :-

Q. Fat Embolism Syndrome \*

\* mechanism of thrombi Clinically?

Q. definition of Infarction / and its causes \*

Q. morphology of Infarction \*

\* 2x hyper. coagulability?

Q. Factor effect the development of Infarction \*

البروتين

Q. def. and type of Shock \*

Q. mechanism of septic shock \*

\* Difference b/w arterial and venous thrombi?

Q. Signs and morphology of Shock \*

Q. Clinical condition b/w venous and arterial thrombi \*

\* Embolism?

Q. VIRchow's triad \* → *ثلاث*

*حاي  
سنة للمراجعة  
مسا صولة  
( زهقت )*

*قاعدة: أي تعريف أي morphology  
أي باثو مشوات نوت \**

